

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ
Received up to 19th July, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 14th June, in commenting upon Mahárāja Dalip Singh's recent letter to the *Times of India*, observes that obviously the letter was written in a state of excitement, and that it contains some objectionable things. Why is the Mahárāja so anxious to come to this country? Does he think that natives will assist him in regaining possession of the kingdom of his father? The Panjábis appreciate the advantages of British rule and prefer it even to native rule. The Mahárāja foolishly threatens to go over to the Russians. The British Government will have nothing to fear if a thousand such Princes make common cause with the Russian Government. But in justice to the Mahárāja it must be observed that the Government of India itself is not free from blame in the matter. It was not justified in doubting his loyalty and preventing him from returning to this country. It is high time that the British Government should

Circulation,
800 copies.

conciliate him, otherwise it will be liable to the charge of ill-treating Princes whose kingdoms it has annexed to its territories.

Circulation,
2,800 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 10th July, strongly condemns Mahārāja Dalip Singhs letter, and is surprised that the Mahārāja, who had lived so long in England and who had always declared himself to be a faithful adherent of the British crown, should have entertained such evil thoughts. He is mistaken in thinking that Native Chiefs will pay him a pension for his support against the wishes of the paramount power. He threatens to throw himself into the arms of the Russian Government, but does he not remember what was the fate of Amir Sher Ali, who had made friends with that Government? If he is so much annoyed at his inadequate pension, how much greater will be his distress when his pension is entirely stopped. He should have remained contented with his present condition.

Circulation,
550 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 13th July, observes that if the letter has been written by the Mahārāja himself, it cannot be too strongly condemned: it will not only bring him into disrepute, but will also create doubts in the mind of Government about the loyalty of Native Chiefs. He can go and live in Germany or Russia as he pleases, but he should refrain from doing anything which is calculated to injure Native States.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 10th July, says that the Mahārāja wrote the letter in a state of excitement. It is to be hoped that the British Government will take his hard case into favourable consideration in order to save its reputation for justice and generosity. (The *Subodh Sindhu*, Khandwá, of the 14th July, says that the Mahārāja, being a hasty-tempered man, appears to have written the letter on the impulse of the moment. But he has hitherto never done anything

against Government, nor is he likely to do anything in future.)

The *Alam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 16th July, advertising to the Home Rule question, observes that if the British Government does not accede to the wishes of the Irish, a civil war is sure to break out. The war may inflict heavy losses on the Irish, but they are sure to be successful in regaining their independence.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 10th July, advertising to the new general elections, remarks that, judging from the results published up to 8th idem, there is reason to think that the Conservatives will be victorious. The defeat of Mr. Lalmohan Ghose and the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji is due to the party feeling running unusually high in England at present. The *Koh* will not be surprised if the new Parliament proves as short-lived as was its predecessor, and observes that the Irish will not allow any Government to rule in peace until their requests are complied with.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Alam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 16th July, says that Europeans in Bombay are now of opinion that, as the rebellion in Burma shows no sign of abatement, Government had better again place a Burman prince on the throne and withdraw its troops from there. Apparently the proposal is a just and reasonable one; and had it been made before annexation was decided upon, Lord Dufferin, who specially regards English public opinion, would have doubtless abstained from annexation. However, better late than never. The withdrawal of British troops would at once lead to a cessation of disturbances and would save the Indian treasury a great deal of expenditure. Objection may be taken to retirement on the ground that it would be considered as a sign of weakness. But the Soudan war supplies a good precedent to the proposal.

Circulation,
175 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th July, advertizing to the heavy loss by exchange, remarks that obviously in order to meet this loss Government should either increase the revenues or reduce the public expenditure. But an increase in the revenues is impossible, because taxation in this country has reached its limit. The people cannot bear any addition to their burdens. The last straw will break a horse's back. Hence the only alternative is the reduction of expenditure, and the Government of India has rightly appointed the Finance Committee for the purpose. But there is reason to fear that nothing will come of the Committee. It has proposed that the offices of the Government of India should be permanently located at Simla, and that the Original Civil Jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court should be abolished, and a District Court established to hear original civil suits. But measures like these are likely to increase rather than reduce the expenditure. A large portion of the Home charges consists of pensions paid to retired civil and military European officers. If these pensioners were required to live in this country, the exchange incurred on account of the remittance of their pensions would be avoided. The *Englishman* has suggested economy in another direction. Candidates for the Civil Service, selected at the first examination, receive scholarships of £200 a year each for two years, during which they undergo a prescribed course of training in England. There are always about forty such candidates under training during the year, to whom £8,000 are paid on account of scholarships. The Calcutta journal rightly takes exception to these scholarships. Certainly there is no necessity of paying the scholarships to the English candidates who live at their homes.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 15th July, is glad to say that it appears from the *Advocate of India* that the Finance Committee.

been working very satisfactorily and submits weekly reports of its proceedings to the Supreme Government. It would be well if the Committee published these reports in order to invite public criticism.

The *Hindī Pradīp* (Allahabad), for July, refers to the causes of the depreciation of silver, and says that the fall in exchange has greatly reduced the profits of native traders who sell English goods. Moreover, the introduction of the income-tax has aggravated the evil. The fall in exchange also involves great loss to Government. The British Government could improve the exchange by substituting silver in place of gold currency in England. But Government makes up its loss by increased taxation, and does not care for the miseries of the people. It would be a good thing if well-to-do natives formed joint stock companies and established factories for the manufacture of cloth, paper, &c., which have at present to be imported from England. But there is little hope that such a scheme will recommend itself to unenterprising native capitalists.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Astād-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 12th July, referring to the large and influential meeting lately held at Lahore to adopt a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying for the extension of Sir Charles Aitchison's term of office, highly praises Sir Charles Aitchison for his good qualities. No Lieutenant-Governor ever showed such great sympathy with natives. Lord Ripon and Sir Charles will be always remembered by the Panjābis with feelings of love and gratitude. (A Kapurthala official, writing to the *Koh-i-Nūr*, Lahore, of the 17th July, highly praises Sir Charles Aitchison, and referring to His Honor's special kindness towards the young Mahārāja of Kapurthala, desires that his term of office may be extended till the Mahārāja comes of age.)

Circulation,
500 copies.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Hind Pradip* (Allahabad), for July, condemns the increase in the rates of school fee in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. increase in school fees on the ground that it will tend to check the spread of education. Well-to-do natives do not care to give education to their sons. As regards the lower classes, the cost of education already presses heavily on them. New books are introduced almost every month; during the hot-weather boys have to pay punka-coolies in schools, and during the winter they have to contribute to the cricket club fund, and they are also frequently fined. (The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 12th July, says that, as it is, only 8 per cent. of boys attend schools, and that an increase in the rates of tuition fee will still further reduce attendance. The *Bhārat Bandhu*, Aligarh, of the 16th July, regrets to say that poorer classes will now be obliged to withdraw their sons from schools owing to the increase made in tuition fee, and suggests that boys should be charged fees according to the incomes of their parents.)

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Lahore Gazette*, of the 10th July, says that another nigger was killed by a European at Jhelam on the 15th June. One Mr. Holmes, a telegraph employé, fired a gun, and a young native was struck and killed by the shot. The accused pleaded that he had fired at a dog, and that the deceased was shot accidentally. Heaven protect natives who have got diseased spleens!

Circulation,
200 copies.

A correspondent of the *Zartu-l-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th July, received on the 13th idem, is surprised that a native who commits a nuisance on a public road and a European who kills a nigger are punished similarly. One Mr. Holmes, who shot a young sweeper at Jhelam on the 15th June, was fined Rs. 10 by the Magistrate, while a native, who was convicted of committing a nuisance on a public road, was fined Rs. 5.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 12th July, in a communicated article, says that a European, who lately shot a native at Jhelam, has been fined Rs. 10 by the Magistrate. The sentence is most impolitic and will tend to lower the prestige of Europeans in the eyes of natives. When thousands of natives die of starvation every year, what does it matter if a European occasionally shoots a native by way of amusement? It would be a good thing if Europeans were expressly allowed by Government to shoot a fixed number of natives every week.

Circulation,
175 copies.

A correspondent of the *Bahar-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 10th July, writing from Karaoli, states that lately a Eurasian, employed in the Collector's Office at Agra, went out shooting in the neighbourhood of Karaoli. The Eurasian fired at a peacock seated on a tree which stands in the courtyard of a Hindu temple. The bird was not struck and flew away. The Eurasian entered the temple in search of the bird. The priest protested against his entrance and desired him to leave the temple. On this the Eurasian abused him and struck him on the head and arm with a stick. The man was severely hurt and cried for help. A crowd of villagers appeared on the scene and rebuked the Eurasian for his behaviour. He became very indignant at their remonstrance and threatened to shoot them all. Some villagers took him to the nearest police-station. There was a subordinate police-official in the station at the time. He said nothing to the Eurasian, but abused the villagers themselves and even entered a report in the police diary against them.

Circulation,
75 copies.

A correspondent of the *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 14th July, writing from Jubbulpur, is glad to say that a Law class has already been opened at Nagpur, and that another will be shortly opened at Jubbulpur. But it is to be regretted that

Circulation,
210 copies.

Pledership Examination,
Central Provinces.

a very small number of candidates for the Pleadership Examination are successful every year. The general failure of candidates is due to the circumstance that the minimum of marks for passing has not been fixed.

Circulation,
660 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 16th July, says that English medicines do not suit natives, and that those classes of the native community who use these medicines have greatly deteriorated in physique in consequence. Moreover, both orthodox Hindús and Musalmáns have religious objections to the use of medicines prepared in England. Hence all municipal committees should engage the services of *hakims* or native physicians for the treatment of the people, as has already been done at some places.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in an article on the Debtors Bill in its issues of from 14th to 20th July, gives an abstract of official opinions on the subject of proposed abolition of imprisonment for debt, and then remarks that some native newspapers have denounced the proposal and found fault with Mr. Ilbert for making it. But they are mistaken. The present system of imprisonment for debt is a most mischievous one, and great good will accrue from its abolition. Since his appointment to the office of Legal Member, Mr. Ilbert, the author of the celebrated Native Jurisdiction Act, has bestowed many benefits on the children of the soil, and is entitled to their lasting gratitude. No native newspaper is justified in abusing him, especially in connection with the Debtors Bill, which is intended to abolish a very objectionable practice. The present law causes much misery to the poorer classes. Suppose a debtor, who lives from hand to mouth, is imprisoned. Obviously his family will starve during his imprisonment, if they have no other relative or friend to support them. Creditors are often able, under the threat of imprisonment, to compel debtors to

surrender even their implements of trade, and their wives' jewellery, or *stridhan*, which are exempt from attachment by law. It is contended that the abolition of imprisonment for debt will injure trade and commerce, but the objection is invalid. Money-lenders already make advances only on good security, and even now the creditor is unable to send a debtor to prison if the latter pleads insolvency. Creditors generally have debtors arrested and imprisoned only from vindictive motives, and know very well that they cannot recover their money in this way. Landlords often send their tenants to prison for arrears of rent, but the proceeding is an unwise one. When a tenant is relegated to prison, the cultivation of his holding necessarily suffers from his absence, and the result is that the landlord gets neither the arrears of rent nor even the next instalment. On the other hand, if landlords aided needy tenants and enabled them to cultivate their lands better, they would be able to pay all arrears of rent from the increased produce. The fact is that the creditor generally obtains no benefit from the imprisonment of a debtor. Another objection urged against the measure in question is that it will encourage fraud, but fraudulent debtors will be liable to punishment under the Penal Code. As regards the objection that in the event of abolition of imprisonment for debt poor persons will be unable to obtain advances, even now money-lenders do not lend money to them. Moreover, it is well that such people should do without loans. The inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should be very thankful to the Local Government for the immediate introduction of the Debtors Bill here. It may be hoped that other Local Governments and Administrations will soon follow suit in order that the objectionable practice in question may cease throughout the country.

The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 13th July, briefly describes the principal provisions of the Debtors Bill, and then remarks that it is

The same.

Circulation,
240 copies.

contended that, under the present law, money-lenders sometimes have warrants of arrest issued against debtors from vindictive motives, even though the latter have got property which could be attached in execution of decrees. But in order to remove this fault in the law, it would be enough to empower Civil Courts to refuse warrants of arrest until Courts were satisfied that there was no other method open to the creditors of recovering their money from the debtors. In that case the creditor would not be deprived of the power of imprisonment nor would he be able to abuse it. Honest but poor debtors, when arrested and imprisoned, would have no difficulty in escaping imprisonment by proving insolvency. Imprisonment is the only means of recovery of money from recalcitrant debtors of good family. Look at the indebted princes at Lucknow. The creditors try to discover and attach their property in vain, and their *Wasiqas* or pensions are exempt from attachment. But when they are arrested, they at once pay the creditors. The abolition of imprisonment for debt may not have led to any evil results in Europe, but the state of things in this country is quite different. If the Debtors Bill becomes law, people will find it very difficult to obtain loans in time of need, and the rates of interest will be still further increased. As regards the alleged imprisonment of debtors from vindictive motives, the debtors themselves are to blame for this. Hardly ten per cent. of debtors are to be found honest and desirous of paying their debts. When a debtor endeavours to avoid the payment of his debts, the creditor is naturally indignant at this and sends him to prison. Another serious objection to the abolition of imprisonment for debt is that the measure will induce debtors to endeavour to save also their property by fraud from attachment and sale in execution of decrees, and thereby bring upon them the indignity of being committed to the criminal jail on the detection of their fraud. Hence the *Azad* is strongly opposed to the Debtors Bill in its present shape, and thinks that it would be enough to make imprisonment the last resort of the decree-holder.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Prayág Samáchr* (Allahabad), of the 14th July,
Supply of blankets to postal peons. urges that postal peons should be
during the rains. supplied with blankets or umbrellas

Circulation,
550 copies.

LOCAL.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 16th July, complains
Brokers at Lucknow. that brokers are a great nuisance at
Lucknow. As soon as they see a per-
son in the Chawk who desires to buy anything, some of
them gather round him and follow him like his shadow. He
tells them in vain that he does not require their services.
When he goes to a shop, they at once tell the shop-keeper, in
a language which the purchaser does not understand, what
brokerage the shop-keeper will have to pay them. The shop-
keeper is obliged to increase the price in consequence. The
City Magistrate should see to this.

Circulation,
660 copies.

The *Prayág Samáchr* (Allahabad), of the 14th July, com-
Prevalence of theft at Allahabad. plains of the frequency of theft at
Allahabad, referring to some thefts
that have lately occurred there.

Circulation,
550 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1 | Afsan | Kaimganj | Urdu | Weekly | Nasir-ul-Zaman July Khan. | 1886. 4th | July 15th | 64 copies. |
| 2 | Afsan | Azamgarh | " | " | Ilham Ali | 12th | 14th | 184 |
| 3 | Afsan-i-Akbar | Lahore | " | " | Aya Singh | 13th | 19th. | " |
| 4 | Afsan-i-Hind | Jullundur | " | " | Barkat Ali | 10th & 17th, | 13th & 19th, | 350 |
| 5 | Afsan-i-Panjab | Lahore | " | Tri-weekly | Divan Buta Singh | 9th, 12th, 14th & 16th. | 13th, 16th & 18th. | 500 |
| 6 | Afsan-i-Akbar | Agra | " | Weekly | Shuja-ul-Hasan | 14th | 13th | 250 |
| 7 | Afsan-i-Akbar | Moradabad | " | " | Dilawar Ali | 13th | 16th | 140 |
| 8 | Afsan-i-Akbar | Meerut | " | " | Muqarrab Hussain Khan. | " | " | 70 |
| 9 | Afsan-i-Akbar | Lahore | " | Bi-weekly | Mukund Ram | 10th & 14th, | 14th & 17th, | 2,800 |
| 10 | Afsan-i-Akbar | Delhi | " | Weekly | Fakhru-din | 16th | 18th | 84 |
| 11 | Afsan-i-Tarikh | Cawnpore | " | Bi-monthly | Rahmat-ullah | " | " | 175 |
| 12 | Afsan-i-Institute Gazette. | Aligarh | Urdu-English, | Bi-weekly | Gulab Rai | 13th | 16th | 510 copies (in- cluding 273 copies taken by Govern- ment). |
| 13 | Alam-i-Akbar | Almora | Hindi | Weekly | Sadaf Nand | 12th | 16th | 108 copies. |
| 14 | Alam-i-Akbar | Badliun | Urdu | " | Ali Amjad Hussain | 14th | 17th | 250 |
| 15 | Alam-i-Hind | Lucknow | " | " | Chandan Lal | 10th | 14th | 150 |
| 16 | Alam-i-Panjab | Lahore | " | " | Secretary to the An- juman-i-Panjab. | " | " | 250 |

| 17 | Arya Vinay | Moradabad | " | Bi-monthly | Kalika Prasad | Dec. 15th; Jan. 1st, 15th, & Feb. 1st & 15th. | " | 14th | 250 | " |
|----|---------------------|-----------|---|-------------|-----------------------|---|---|--------------------|--|---|
| 18 | Ashraf-i-Akbar | Delhi | " | Tri-monthly | Mirza Khan | July 11th | " | 16th | 102 | " |
| 19 | Asad | Lucknow | " | Weekly | Ahmad Ali | " 13th | " | 14th | 240 | " |
| 20 | Bahar-i-Hind | Agra | " | " | Momin Husain | " 10th | " | 13th | 75 | " |
| 21 | Bharat Bandhu | Aligarh | " | " | Tota Ram | " 9th & 16th | " | 16th & 19th | 90 | " |
| 22 | Bharat Jivan | Benares | " | " | Ram Krishna Varmā | " 12th | " | 13th | 2,200 | " |
| 23 | Dab-daba-i-Qaisari | Bareilly | " | " | Thakur Prasad | " 10th | " | 14th | 200 | " |
| 24 | Dab-daba-i-Standard | Rampur | " | " | Muhammad Husain Khan. | " 12th | " | " | 430 | " |
| 25 | Dabru-i-Mulk | Bhopal | " | Bi-monthly | Amjad Ali | " 14th | " | 17th | 313 | " |
| 26 | Danish-i-Hind | Multan | " | Weekly | Raj Neth | " 7th & 14th | " | 16th & 19th | 120 | " |
| 27 | Delhi Punch | Lahore | " | " | Fazal-i-din | " 14th | " | 18th | 315 | " |
| 28 | Dharm Jivan | " | " | Bi-monthly | Rajab Ali Shah | " 15th | " | " | 300 | " |
| 29 | Gharbhwa-i-Hind | " | " | Weekly | Maharaj Kishun | " 10th | " | 14th | 425 | " |
| 30 | Gurukul Akhbar | Amritsar | " | " | Lahna Singh | " 7th & 14th | " | 16th & 18th | 300 | " |
| 31 | Hem-i-Hind | Allahabad | " | " | Sadar-i-din | " 4th | " | 14th | 515 | " |
| 32 | Hind Pradip | Kalkankar | " | Monthly | Balkrishna Bhatt | For July | " | 17th | 200 | " |
| 33 | Hindustan | Meerut | " | Daily | Raja Rampal Singh | July 13th to 18th | " | 14th to 19th | 165 | " |
| 34 | Idam | Jaipur | " | Weekly | Muhammad Mir | " 9th & 16th | " | 14th & 19th | 260 | " |
| 35 | Jaipur Gazette | Meerut | " | Bi-weekly | Maharaj Prasad | " 10th, 14th & 17th. | " | 13th, 17th & 19th. | 125 | " |
| 36 | Jalusi-i-Prad | Meerut | " | Weekly | Muhammad Khalil | " 15th | " | 18th | 125 | " |
| 37 | Jalusi-i-Tar | " | " | " | Ganesh Lal | " 16th | " | 19th | 90 | " |
| 38 | Jam-i-Jamshed | Moradabad | " | " | Jamshed Ali | " 4th | " | 15th | 150 | " |
| 39 | Kanauj Punch | Kanauj | " | Bi-monthly | Bhaggu Khan | " 15th | " | 16th | 103 | " |
| 40 | Kandamah | Lucknow | " | Weekly | Muhammad Yaqub | " 12th | " | 14th | 250 | " |
| 41 | Kash Patrika | Benares | " | " | Lakshmi Shankar, M.A. | " 16th | " | 17th | 575 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt). | " |

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|----------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 42 | Kavi Vahan Sudda ... | Benares | Hindī | Weekly | Chintamani Rao | June 28th | July 14th | 375 copies. |
| 43 | Khair Khosh-i-Alam, | Delhi | Urdū | " | Mir Hasan | July 16th | July 19th | 200 " |
| 44 | Khair Khosh-i-Hind, | " | " | Bi-monthly | Mahā Nārāyan | " " | " " | 150 " |
| 45 | Khair Khosh-i-Kash- | Lahore | " | Weekly | Sālig Rām | " 15th | " " | 300 " |
| 46 | Khair Khosh-i-Pan- | Gujranwālā | " | " | Birj Lal | " 8th | " 14th | 300 " |
| 47 | Khushaid-i-Afaq | Pilibhit | " | Tri-weekly | Mashar Ahsan Khān, | 14th | 17th | 200 " |
| 48 | Koh-i-Nar | Lahore | " | " | Harsukh Rāi | 10th, 13th, 15th & 17th. | 13th, 16th, 18th & 19th. | 450 " |
| 49 | Lahore Gazette | " | " | Weekly | Didār Bakhsh | 10th | 15th | 100 " |
| 50 | Mawar Gazette | Jodhpur | Hindī-Urdū | " | Gobardhan Dās | 12th | " " | 90 " |
| 51 | Mashr-i-Qaizar | Lucknow | Urdū | " | Ghulam Muhammad, | 13th | 14th | 200 " |
| 52 | Mulla-i-Nar | Cawnpore | " | " | Durgā Prasad | 10th | " " | 59 " |
| 53 | Mauj-i-Narbadda | Hoshangābād, | " | " | Abdul Karīm | 15th | 17th | 276 " |
| 54 | Mand-i-Pulla | Rampur | " | " | Muhammad Rasā | " " | 19th. | " " |
| 55 | Mil-i-Nimroz | Bijnor | " | " | Mubār-i-lah | " " | " " | 250 " |
| 56 | Mithra Vids | Lahore | " | " | Mukund Rām | 12th | 15th | 350 " |
| 57 | Musid-i-Am | Agre | Hindī | Tri-monthly, | Ahmad Khān | 10th | 13th | 100 " |
| 58 | Mulki Nambur | Lahore | Urdū | Weekly | Jawād Ali Shāh | 9th & 16th, | 14th & 18th, | 150 " |
| 59 | Mulki Shuhda | " | " | " | Faiz-i-din | 12th | 18th | 650 " |
| 60 | Mulla Dopyad | " | " | " | Alā Dīn | 7th & 14th, | 15th & 18th, | 1,400 " |
| 61 | Naiyar-i-Azam | Moradābād | " | " | Amjad Ali | 12th | 16th | 175 " |
| 62 | Najm-i-Hind | " | " | " | Avtar Kriahn | 7th | 19th | 160 " |

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 89 | <i>Salm-i-Qudat</i> | Delhi | Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudat | July 15th | July 17th | 325 copies. |
| 90 | <i>Beijan Kirti Sudhakar</i> | Udaipur | Hindi | " | Besah Dhar | 13th | 16th | 200 " |
| 91 | <i>Sarash-i-Benares</i> | Benares | Urdu | " | Wali Muhammad | 8th & 16th | 10th & 19th | 450 " |
| 92 | <i>Shah-i-Hind</i> | Meerut | " | " | Ahmed Hasan | 16th | 19th | 190 " |
| 93 | <i>Shah-i-Oudh</i> | Fyzabad | " | Tri-monthly | Dwarka Das | 1st & 11th | 12th | 140 " |
| 94 | <i>Shah-i-Tar</i> | Cawnpore | " | Weekly | Muhammad Ibrahim | 13th | 15th | 61 " |
| 95 | <i>Shah-i-Akbar</i> | Jhelam | " | " | Faqir Muhammad | 12th | 16th | 307 " |
| 96 | <i>Shah-i-Hind</i> | Moradabad | " | " | Baswari Lal | 10th & 13th | 10th & 18th | 135 " |
| 97 | <i>Subedi Shiksha</i> | Chandwa | M a r a t h i | " | Lakshman Anant | 14th | 17th | 210 " |
| 98 | <i>Bard-i-Qudat</i> | Meerut | Urdu | " | Muhammad Rasid | 16th | 19th | 150 " |
| 99 | <i>Tahsil</i> | Moradabad | " | " | Rabat Ali Khan | 13th | 16th | 80 " |
| 100 | <i>Tamannadi</i> | Lucknow | " | " | Puran Chand | 16th | 17th | 156 " |
| 101 | <i>Tattva-i-Hind</i> | Meerut | " | " | Ashraf Ali | " | 18th | 260 " |
| 102 | <i>Vand-i-Hind</i> | Meerut | " | " | Mirza Mavabid | 11th | 12th | 200 " |
| 103 | <i>Vand-i-Bal</i> | " | " | " | Ghulam Ahmad | 7th & 13th | 10th & 19th | 500 " |
| 104 | <i>Victorio Paper</i> | " | " | Daily | Gyan Chand | 9th to 16th | 13th to 19th | 190 " |
| 105 | <i>Vind-i-Hind</i> | Meerut | Urdu | Weekly | Hari Bhatnagar | 14th | 19th | 200 " |
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ALLAHABAD,

The 26th July, 1886.

FRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

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